WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

Amusements To-day Amorements To-day.

Eljon Opera Bossos Admin. 2 F. M.

Cashes—Nance. 2 F. M.

Edon Bossos—Tablests in Wax. 5c. 11 A. M. to 11 F. M.

Edon Bossos—Tablests in Wax. 5c. 2 I. A. M. to 11 F. M.

Edon Bossos—Cite. 1 End 5 F.

Foundard Theories—Minetells. 2 and 5 F. M.

Edon Bossos—Cite. 2 F. M.

Edon Theories—Romen and Julia. 4 F. M.

Tony Pastories—A Poir of Klot. 5 F. M.

Union Square : h-ater—Minetell. 5 F. M.

Watte-Chaire. 8 F. M.

Eth Avenue Theories—Kinds. 5 F. M.

44th Street Theories—Hind 1 ichies. 5 and 5 F. M.

### Edward Cooper for Governor.

Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON is one of the shrewdest politicians in this State, and when he announces, as he is reported to have done in an interview at Saratoga, that he is in favor of nominating EDWARD COOPER as the Democratic candidate for Governor, every sensible man will listen to the announcement with attention.

Mr. Coopen is a gentleman of the highest personal character. He has always been a Democrat, and he enjoys the great advantage of being a Democrat in principle. There is no sham about him.

The impression also prevails that Mr COOPER has not been well treated by Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration. It is known that last year when the Democratic National Committee were seriously in want of funds, Mr. Cooper and his partner, Mr. HEWITT, supplied a very large sum, thus enabling the operations of the canvass to be continued with energy. This they did, of course, from sincere interest in the cause, and without any thought of any houer to be bestowed in return by the Administration. Yet when the Administration was inaugurated, and was engaged in bestowing honors, not one word of kindness, not one token of consideration was directed toward Mr. Cooper. His friends wished that he should be made Minister to England, and a most appropriate and popular appointment it would have been; but, instead of this, the Administration wen out of its way to appoint Mr. PHELPS of Vermont, a most unfit, unpopular, and mistaken appointment. There is a natural desire to correct this wrong as far as may be, by putting Mr. Cooper high up on the list of those whom the Democracy of New York delight to honor.

But here a difficulty comes in, and it may suffice to defeat the purpose of Mr. Coopen's friends. The Democrats of Kings County have set on foot a movement of revolt against the gentlemen whom the President has put in charge of the Custom House in New York. They say that they will oppose them, and they even threaten to defeat the party in November, if it should be necessary, in order to punish those gentlemen and to oust them from the control of the party. This would involve the defeat of Mr. Coopen should be be nominated, and would leave him in a worse position than President CLEVELAND'S Administration has left him in. As a private citizen, who enjoys the esteem and respect of all his fellow citizens, he is enviable; as a defeated candidate for Governor, he would

These facts show the necessity for wisdom and caution in this matter; and this neces sity must weigh more gravely upon the mind of President CLEVELAND than upon that of any other man. Defeat in the election in New York would be for him and his Administration a serious calamity.

## What the Coming Election Means to

For six weeks to come Frenchmen of all parties will be busy with preparations for a contest at the ballot box of much more moment to their country than is a Presidential election to the people of the United States. Under their Constitution the new Chamber of Deputies to be chosen on Oct. 4 is almost as omnipotent as the British House of Commons, since it virtually designates the responsible Ministers by whom executive functions are discharged, and since in practice the French Senate no more ventures to assert coordinate or controlling authority than does the British House of Peers. When we bear in mind not only the predominance possessed under such a system by the members of the popular Chamber, but also the length of time (four years) for which they will retain office-unless the Legislature should be dissolved by the joint action of the President and the Senate-we can understand why the canvass now proceeding should excite the keenest solicitude in France.

There are other weighty reasons by which Frenchmen are impelled to take a much deeper interest in politics than has been exhibited in this country since the epoch of our civil war. Besides those peculiarities of political structure that tend to make the Chamber of Deputies the sole dynamic part of the Government machine, we should keep in view another fact characteristic of French his tory, that the field in which the powers of the Rawmaker and administrator may be exercised has long been, and is now, incomparably wider than it is in the United States and England. There is hardly anything which a French Legislature, either in its lawmaking capacity or through its executive committee, the Cabinet, is not in theory competent to do, and hardly anything which the French people is not disposed by custom or by temper to throw upon its shoulders If a French artisan is out of work, he expects the Government to find him employment; if a French peasant loses his cattle by spienic fever or his vines by the phylloxera, he demands that the Government shall forthwith apply a remedy.

Just now the rural agriculturist is less ex acting than the urban operative, but this does not make the path of political candidates much smoother. For while, with prospect of improved crops before him, the ment imposes fewer pledges of direct assistance to himself, he is strenuously opposed to any increase of taxation for the benefit of others. He knows that he would have to bear in the end the major part of the debt incurred for Government railways and canals and other administrative devices for relieving the sufferers from industrial depression in large towns. Yet without some of the kind no party programme and no candidate can win the artisan vote Moreover, under the working of the acretin de liste the double dealing hitherto practised is impossible. The same party cannot put forth one set of principles and one sort of condidate in a manufacturing centre and another in a rural canton. It must make out a list of nominees for a whole department, and every name must be acceptable to both classes of voters, peasants and artisans

There are also grounds suggested by the general state of Europe on which French en would be justified in regarding the comtion as peculiarly momentous. The all likelihood during their four years of office events of far-reaching import that may have a potent bearing on the destinies of

France. No one imagines, for example, that a collision in Afghanistan between Russia and Great Britain can be postponed four years. Such a war would almost certainly spread from Asia to Europe, and in the onsequent distribution of forces France and Russia would be powerfully attracted toward each other. That the French people instinctively expect cooperation of the kind has been shown by many incidents, of which the latest is the enthusiastic welcome given on Monday at Le Mans to a Russian military officer. But the international complications growing out of a Russian-English war are not the only changes which may be reasonably looked for within the legal term of the new Chamber of Deputies. It is probable that long before that term expires the presont German Emperor will be succeeded by his son, as to whose attitude toward Bis-MARCE predictions differ widely. It is at least certain that the wife of the Crown Prince, who is said to have much influence over her husband, has no reason to feel grateful to the Chancellor. But, even admitting that BISMARCK will be suffered to control during his lifetime the foreign relations of his country, we should remember that he is more than seventy years old, and that the execution of his plans for the extension and solidification of the empire

cannot be deferred much longer. It is on the cards that the Chamber of Deputies elected next October may have it in its power to render France more valuable services than have been performed by any Legislature since that which assembled at Bordeaux.

The recent refusal of Secretary Expicorr to change the assignment of a West Point graduate who had been sent to a colored regiment has received general approval. But the wonder is that the request should have been made at all in the young man's behalf. The colored regiments are well-tried and useful organizations. Unquestionably they stand at the foot of the lists, in their respective arms, in point of preference for the assignments of Second Lieutenants, on graduation, just as the engineers shand at the head of all. These facts, however, were well understood by the cadets before entering the Military Academy; and they understand, too, that if they graduate at or near the bottom of the class they must take whatever may be left, after those who have been more successful in studies have been assigned. To alter this rule at anybody's soicitation would be to make assignments through favor. When the civil war closed, many colored

roops were in service, and it was felt that there would be inconsistency and injustice in forbidding their entrance into the permanent establishment. Accordingly two out of the ten regiments of cavalry and two out of the twenty-live regiments of infantry in the reorganized army were set apart for colored men. These regiments have always been efficient, and from the first have done their full share of hard work. A great part of their service has been in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, with oppressive heat to encounter, and plenty of hard marching and fighting. What is particularly remarkable is the good average of health in the colored regiments. It was freely predicted that under the hardships of campaigning the mortality among them would be far greater than among white troops, but the facts have not sustained the theory. They are carefully picked by the recruiting offieers, but the same should be and probably s true of the white soldiers. In the matter of desertion the colored regiments have a record above the average. It may be suggested that white soldiers have more temptations to desert, being more certain of remunorative employment in civil life at the West. Whether this is true or not desertions are enormously costly to the Government, and the high average record of fidelity among the colored regiments represents a practical economy. Finally, the best marksmanship of last year in all the department competitions was that of a colored regiment. Thus, in one of the most distinctly practical ele ments of good soldiership, the colored troops

The young officer whose friends objected courage. If he turns out to be as useful compared with his brother officers in white regiments as the colored troops are in proportion to the army in general, he can hope to gain at least as great distinction in the army as he did at the Academy. Besides, as Secretary Endicorr has with remarkable politeness put the matter, "it is important that colored regiments should be as well officered and well led upon all occasions as other regiments." It is probable that should there be a general solicitation on the part of graduates to be kept from commanding colored troops, the result would be the abolition of the colored regiments as such, and the distribution of their men among all the white regiments. Hitherto there has been but one colored commissioned officer in the army, and he was dismissed from tial.

the service by sentence of court mar-There is one very promising colored cadet now in the Academy, and another who is not so promising; but in any case there is no likelihood that this institution will for many years turn out colored graduates enough to annually fill the vacancies in forty-four companies, to say nothing of field officers. In the last Congress a bill was introduced into the Senate to break up the distinctive colored regiments. It proposed to "open alike to all American citizens all regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and all other branches of the military service," and authorized the President "a vacancies occur, to appoint, commission, and assign officers throughout the army, and cause the enlistment and assignment of soldiers to be made, without regard to race or color." A few instances of such solicitation as that which Secretary Endicorr has just rebuked might help along this bill very

### effectively.

Gen. Sherman and the Atlanta People. The city of the South which more than any other is typical of the new order of things is Atlanta. Its wonderful development since the end of the war amazes every stranger who goes there. Atlanta shows what the new South is, and indicates what it may betheir good sense and practical energy, and to their hearty acquiescence in the results of the civil contest, is due in a considerable degree the return of real peace and good feeling between the North and the South. They have met us fully half way As the Atlanta Constitution says, they quit quarrelling when they quit fighting. We may add that any reference to Atlanta's rogress, or to her part in the reconciliation of the country, would be incomplete without ome recognition of the services of this

anly and same newspaper. In laying out a now cometery near Atlanta recently it was discovered that the ground was full of the bones of Federal and Confederate soldiers. The site of the ceme tory was a battlefield of the war, where the fighting had been flerce. Nobody could separate Confederate dead from

the Union dead; and it seems that nobody cared to make any such distinction. The remains tound at Westview were properly interred, and the Atlanta people decided to build a monument of blended blue and gray, not less to commemorate the unknown dead of both sides than to mark the restoration of amity between their surviving comrades of the Union and Confederate causes.

Through a misunderstanding of the matter, or through pure malice, somebody started a report that the Atlanta people were engaged in raising money to erect a monument to Gen. WILLIAM TECUMBER SHERMAN. A more stupidly improbable story could hardly be invented. There is no reason why Atlanta should ever build a monument to Gen. SHERMAN, and human nature affords several good reasons why it should not. Yet the silly report drew forth inquiries and protests; and it impelled our esteemed contemporary to remark:

"The people of Atlanta have forn down several monn ments with which Gen. SHARRAN was connected. These were the blackened chimneys be left standing after he had put the torch to our homes and spread the askes of Atlanta on the four winds. We have built in the place where those monuments once stood a city that were brave and devoted enough to bind herself as a marry to the stake for the Southern cause, and brave enough to accept the stern arbitrament of the sword to which she had herself appealed."

Nothing could illustrate better the change which the past few years have wrought in the relations of North and South than the fact that an utterance like this, full as it is of bitter memories, will excite no hard feeling. It will cause pobody here to question the sincerity of the Constitution's full acceptance of the results of the war, or to doubt the loyalty of the people of Atlanta to the United States Government and to the flag. A few Northern newspapers may seize upon it as evidence that the federacy is again in the saddle, booted and spurred, but they will sound the alarm bell in vain; nobody will get excited. The day for that has gone by, and although there are Bepublican politicians like JOHN SHERMAN and GEORGE PRISBIE HOAR who would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity o fire the Northern beart, they have already learned, or are rapidly learning, that the day has gone by. Whether the grievance cherished by Atlanta against Gen. SHERMAN personally is real or imaginary, it is not unnatural, and the frank expression of it can now provoke nothing more than an historical controversy.

Meanwhile our fellow citizens of Atlanta will keep on building their memorial shaft of blended blue and gray.

The Power of the Minor Postmasters. Every time Col. VILAS appoints a fresh intallment of fourth-class Postmasters a wail of grief or a howl of indignation bursts from the throats of the Republican managers. This looks rather ridiculous to those rank and file politicians who only know that these minor places yield very small salaries, often amounting to less than \$100 or even \$50 a year. They think, too, that iuasmuch as these crossroads offices been been menopolized by the Remolicans for about a quarter of a century, they might now afford to let the Democrats have a taste of them, if only to let them enjoy ere they die the novel sensation of thrusting their noses into the Federal crib.

This is a superficial view of the case, as the experts on both sides well know. The Postmasters of this class are an important element in the working mechanism of the party in power. Their number is great, and their selection rests solely with the President and the Postmaster-General. They are found at every village in the nation. Their snuggeries in the hamlets are the rendezvous where the home caucuses are held and views interchanged and newspapers distributed and plans laid for the campaigns in the towns and counties. These little Post Offices have agreat deal of influence in the politics of their neighborhoods, in selecting the delegates to the primary convocations whence originate those larger conventions which nominate the most important officers; and on election days, when pulling together, they exert a mighty power in determining results.

Knowing the great advantages they have derived from these offices during the past twenty odd years, it is no wonder that the Republican bosses lift up their voices in sorto his serving with these troops should take row and anger as they see them passing into he hands of their opponents. Well, last fall the Democrats won them, and now let them go right ahead and take possession as fast as they can.

### A Bnd Idea.

To remove a man from office because he is an offensive partisan is a bad idea. Every citizen ought to be an offensive partisan, deeply interested in the political principle which he has adopted, and ready at any time to exert himself to the utmost to gain prelominance for them among the voters.

It appears that the Jefferson Club at Washington has preferred charges of offensive partisanship against eight hundred clerks n the departments, and that a great number of them have been removed because of those charges. If this be true, we trust that the process will speedily be stopped. Every Republican who is in office under this Democratic Administration ought to be removed unless special experience and peculiar talent should happen to render his services exceedingly desirable; and in that case it is right to keep him in office. But the orfinary Republicans ought all to go whether they are offensive partisans or not. Indeed, of the two kinds, the offensive and the inoffensive, the latter are the more objectionable; and, besides, it is not right to put a peculiar stigma upon any man who is honest and does his work reasonably well. Turn them out because they are Republicans, but not because they are earnest and zealous Republicans. The Jefferson Club should put itself upon another tack.

The Northwestern Republican, a journal of the Grand Old Party published at Wausson, Fulton county, in the State of Ohio, pays Mr. THURMAN the compliment of disliking and accuses him of "squandering his time reading French novels instead of educating his party in the ways of temperance and protection to our national industries." How does this Northwestern Republican know that time spent in reading French novels is squandered ? It dopends very much upon the character and quality of the novels. and we are confident that an experienced and judicious scholar like Mr. THURMAN will only read those that are worth reading. Besides, if any man has earned the right to leave off work and amuse himself, the Old Roman is the man; and if he has not yet read the novels of GROBIES ORNET, he might now send and get them.

"Brilliant in theory, but a practical hum-Not brilliant at all-merely fanciful. No po itical theory is brilliant that oan conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Our fvalued contemporary, the Hurtford Comment takes exception to a phrase recently used by one of our reporters in describing a prize fight. Speaking of the defeated party the reporter averted that the successful fighter could best him." This the Courant objects to as erroneous English, and charitably suppose that by a typographical error it was substituted for what it regards as the correct expression. namely, that he "could bust him." We beg to

remark that the Coursel is quite mistaken, having been misled probably by ignorance. Pugilistic English differs from that orthodox Congregational English in which our Hartford contemporary has been trained. The verb to heet, belongs to the pugilistic vocabulary; and while it may amount to year much the same while it may amount to very much the thing as the verb to bust, the intellectual idea which it conveys is different. It means to overcome, to outdo, to defeat the other fellow, to get the better of him; and it ought not to be

That is an interesting new departure of the New York Central Railroad in establishing a stopping place at Mott Haven and letting out passengers who live in that neighborhood without obliging them to some down to the rangements perfect, direct connections should be established with the clevated railroads on both sides of the city, so that passengers who wish to come down town in that manner can step on board the elevated trains and be landed at the Battery or at any other station they may wish. This is what will have to be done sooner or later, and while a change is in progress perhaps President Daraw will enlarge the ideas of his directors sufficiently to realize this bigger

The effect of the high license system in Wiscousin has been to reduce the number of liquor shops and to increase immensely the revenue derived from them. Yet the maxinum cost of a license in Wisconsin is only \$200, while previous to the introduction of the system it was \$75. High license is the only rational and effective way of regulating the

The professional civil service reformers are presumably agrocable, or at least by no means so disagreeable privately as they are seen to be in their public performances. In their professional capacity they are, to speak plainly, the most pragmatical and pighoaded set of cranks that ever engaged public attention. Their chief aim seems to be to magnify their office, bully the appointing power, and be insolent to their superiors. But in the true philosopher they excite pity, wonder, or amusement rather than indignation.

They serve at present a useful purpose: their folly is discrediting the Civil Service act and bringing crank civii service reform into deserved contempt.

The first sign of an effort by a distant locality to ruise money for the GRANT monument in New York is shown by the Omaha Herald, That journal exhorts the people of Nebraska to send their subscriptions to the monument committee in this city. The Herald is to be ongratulated on the manifestation of a spirit so truly patriotic.

Woman suffrage has been established in Kansas in the election of school officers, and we learn from the Kansas City Times that a neca the other day "the ladies were out in full force and exercised their franchise according to the dictates of their husbands." This is discouraging. What is the use of the womer voting if they are only going to vote as their husbands tell them? It is true that they ought to vote with their husbands if they are honesty convinced, upon a careful and conscientious examination of the case, that their husbands are voting right; but it would be a sign of independence if they voted against their husbands, though it might not add to the harmony of the domestic circle afterward.

The Post-Express of Rochester refers to Mr. CLEVELAND as the "first successful Presidential candidate after Buchanan." Where do LINCOLN, GRANT, and GARFIELD come in?

#### Cen. Fremont and Gen. Grant. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Dur-

ing a month past there have been persistent reproductions of a remark attributed to Gen. Grant—that he voted for Buchanan because he knew Fremont. I see it repeated with a slight variation in your paper of this morning. Such a remark would have been unworthy of Gen. Grant, and I am not willing to believe that he made it. I had never seen Gen. Grant until he called upon me in 1861 in St. Louis to ask for s command. All the knowledge that he could have had of me was the public knowledge upon which I had been nominated to be a candidate for the Presidency. The vote of confidence given me on that occasion I have been always happy to regard as the expression of public

opinion upon that record.

I have said that I am unwilling to believe that ien. Grant made any such unwarranted insinuation as the remark quoted would imply. If he did say it, all that I now have to say in reply is that when I assigned him to the most important command in my power to give. I had a better appreciation of character than he bad. Yours truly. J. C. FREMONT. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

### Our Own Evarts Once More.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your uni-form practice to deal justly and even generously with your political opponents prompts me to invite attention the reference by your Uties correspondent to Our Own Evaria. The writer remarks if he were only suff ci-nily versed in practical politics to be of benefit to the party machine if elected, there is no question but that he could be nominated for Governor over all the other candidates. Permit me to assure your rural and verdant scribe that we have prepared for him and for all like him a surprise which, about six weeks hence, will create greater astonishment than did the election, fast winter, of the great and good Evarts himself to the Senate of of the United States. What is more, we purpose to ac complish this result by only a moderate expenditure of compiles this result by only a moderate expenditure of money, and without the intervention of the rustic wire pullers who are incompetent to appreciate the qualifica, intellectual, moral and spiritual, which command, and will forever command, for Mr. Evaria the homege of nankind. Neither his complicity in the monumental windle which placed the Fraudulent Bayes in the Presidential chair, nor his alliance with the elemangarine swindlers, nor with any other swindlers, will ever mpair his lofty and well-enrued eminence in the Repub lican party. Not to treepass too far upon your courtesy, let me say in brief, that unless I am a fool and all signs fall, Our Own Evarts will be nominated by the grand aid party for the office of foverior, that he will be tri-umpliantly elected to that office; and, institut not issue, that he will be chosen in 1886 by a grateful people, irrespective of partisan considerations, to the chief Magistracy of the nation. Union Leader Clem.

#### Mr. Cleveland Appalated a Horse Thisf to Pienes a Republican Senator.

From the Denver Tribune Republican. The records at Washington throw the edium f the appointment of Judd upon the Republican party, or it is shown that Senator Teller was this jail-bird's hief endorser. It was only courtesy that the request of the ex-Secretary of the Interior in so small a matter a this should be granted without inquiry. Mr. Teller's recommendation was sufficient to secure a place for Judd without the usual red tope of investigation. It is, perhaps, true that Mr. Teller did not know how great : coundrel Judd is; probably he thought him no wors than some of his trusted thinker agents. However this may be, we regret that the very worst appointment this Administration has made was at the instance and ca-forsement of a Colorado Republican.

### He Wants Evarts All the Time.

From the Graphic. A delegation of very influential New York spublicans has returned from a visit to James O. Blains. he purpose of the trip was to ascertain the Maine states. man's views regarding the New York election, and I cossible to induce him to favor the Gubernaturial can didacy of a leading merchant of this city. Mr. Hlaine at first expressed his distinction to meddle in New York politics; but, on being pressed for a frank statement of his views, said that for the great contest in New York on the akirmish line of 1868, if he were a citizen of New York, he would do all is his power to secure the unanimous nomination of William M. Evarts, Mr. Binitre's New York visitors necepted this declaration as decisive against their caudidate, and believe that it renders Mr

### The Political Situation in New York.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. The Democrate have the advantage of pos resaing the Federal Administration. The Republicans retain the advantage of the possession of nearly all the

There is something shocking in the Atlantic Monthly for September. In an article on Central Asia, the editor was the phrase, "others equally well posted." And from Boston, too! In the centre of culture do they ase no English but that of commercial bookkeepers?

### OFFENSIVE PARTISANA

Baraum Victo Washington to Get a Man Appointed Postmoster. At the request of a certain member of Congrees from one of the New England States, Mr. Wm. H. Barnum consented to make with him a call upon the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hay. The object of the visit was to secure the appointment of several long-trained Democrats as Postmasters in a number of the

Post Offices in the State of the Congressman. Mr. Hay received the Chairman of the Dem-ocratic National Committee and the member of Congress with the same courtesy and consideration that he was accustomed to bestow upon even the most humble citizen. The following onversation took place:

"Mr. —, who represents the — district in Congress," said Mr. Barnum, " has called in Congress," said Mr. Barnum, "has called with me in reference to certain appointments that come within your office. The district is a close one. Mr. — is personally accumined with many of the best men in it, and you probably would be glad to hear his recommendations, as you must be entirely ignorant of the people there."

"No Postmaster will be removed except for offensive partisanship," said Mr. Hay.

"What, may I nak, constitutes offensive partisanship?" inquired the Congressman.

You should know what an offensive partizan is," Mr. Hay replied.

"Attending caucuses, conventions, serving as chairman of important committees would be so reparted?" suggested the Congressman.

"Undoubtedly."

"But the Postmaster at A. has done none of these things."

of these things.";
"Is he a Republican?"

Is he unfaithful in his duties ?"

"Is he unfaithful in his duties?"

No."

Is he a bad man?"

No, he's a mighty good fellow; but he's a Republican, and he expects to go."

If you will make a written statement that he is unfaithful, incompetent, or has been an offensive partisan I will remove him."

This be hanged if I will. He's a Republican; that's enough, isn't it?"

No: it is not enough."

Does not the fact that a man is a Republican constitute an offensive partisan," asked Mr. Barnum; "must we make it a personal matter, and accuse a man of oriminality?"

"I will not make any change without chargos."
Here Mr. Barnum became a little annoyed. We will see, sir, whether this man is not removed, and the Chairman of the National Committee and Congressman sought Mr. Vilas.

Is it necessary. Mr. Barnum asked of the Postmaster-General, "that we should bring an indictment against an officeholder before we can secure a change?"

"I you will put it in writing that the man is an offonsive partisan, I will remove him."

"I will put it in writing that he is a Republican, and therefore an offonsive partisan," said Mr. Barnum.

The Postmaster-General was, of course, anx-

an offonsive partisan, I will remove him."

"I will put it in writing that no is a Republican, and therefore an offonsive partisan," said Mr. Barnum.

The Postmaster-General was, of course, anxious to meet the wishes of the man to whom above all others he is indebted for his extraordinary and sudden political advancement.

"Vary well. That will do, Mr. Barnum."

When the accusation had been put in writing, Mr. Yilas said to Mr. Barnum."

Your man will be appointed, but if it should then out that we-you and I—have been deceived, and that the present incumbent is not an offensive partisan, and the man you desire to be appointed is an inoffensive partisan, then I will turn the new Pesimaster out and put the old one back again. Good morning.

"Tell me," said the Congressman, who a few days ago told this story. That the new Administration isn't in love with Eaton's civil service reform! It is; and I was so well assured of it that I did not offer a single other application. I made up my mind that Congressmen were a come frome. Well, there's going to be funny times. I believe Congress sits next winter."

#### Some Timely Statistics. From the Brooklyn Ragle. This year are to be nominated candidates for the following offices:

	Lieutenant-Governor  Secretary of State. Joseph B. Carr, R. Comptroller Alfred C. Charin, D. Treasurer Bobert A. Maxwell, D. Attorney-General Denta O'Brien, D. State Engineer and Surveyor Einathau L. Sweet, D. The distribution of these offices at present shows an array of representatives of these counties in public functions:	
22	Option:  Governor Hill Cheming county Sucretary Carr. Remarkar county Comptroller Chapin. Kings county Treasurer Maxwell G-neese county Attorbey-General O Brien Jefferson county Blate Englineer and Eurocyor Ewest. Albany county The vote on these efficers was as follows:	
	Total vote for Lieutenant Governor. 915,961 David R. Hill, Democrat. 584,636 B. Piatt Carpenter, Republican 877,863	
	Majority for Hill	1
	1883   Total vote for Secretary of State   902,109   Juseph B. Carr. Republican   440,178   I. N. Mayuard, Democrat   427,525	
	Majority for Carr.	
	Majority for Chapin   10,219   Total vote for Transurer   903,773   R. A. Maxwell, Democrat   448,457   Pluy Sexton, Republican   428,809	
	Majority for Maxwell   17,568	
	Majority for O'Brien	

# Majority for Sweet. 19,842 Manifestly the vote of 1883, and not that of 1882, is the criterion for this year. The importance of the election and the closeness of the poll will make acclusious uncertain, and should make action borrow all the aid wisdom can impart. A Careless Render. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

waited nationtly two weeks for editorial reply to a question which I now repeat, to wit: What is the name of "Miss Claveland's Hook?" Her work is never alluded to by the press in any other way. Is that it's only title? An answer will oblige many readers.

K. PERKHI AMONY, AUG. 17. We have published the title of Miss Cleveland's book again and again, but our correspondent has failed to catch on. It is "George Eliot's Poetry, and Other

### Was the Embaimer a Pinglariet?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Montcomery" is wrong in his statement as to the fountain of Embalmer Heinma's inspiration. If he will turn to of Embalmer Hemma's inspiration. If he will turn to Carlyle's "Sartor Resargs," Book II. Chapter 8, he will find these words, which the embalmer incorporated in his efficient without questation marks: "And Arctivated and Orion and Strins and the Fleindes are still stiming in their courses, clear and young as when the Shepherd first noted them in the plain of Shinar."

I think the poet Squire has the batter of the embalmer, for none has accused the former of puracy, a charge which may justly he laid at the door of the latter.

Ocean Braces, Aug. 17.

Claup Melsotte.

That Canadian Lake Half a Century Ago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A school TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A school atlas in my possession, published in Dubin. Iretand, in 1831, contains a map of North of America, on which there is a lake shown corresponding to the Lake Mistassini, said to have heat recently discovered. On the firsh map it is situate between 70° and 8° west from London, and the firty first parallel runs a little south of tempth slore. Its dismoster north and south is about list of that east and west, and from the castern and western shores two long promonories extend into the lake, which is spelled Mistassins, and appears to be about as large in area as lake Ontario.

Recursival, Aug. 16.

#### A Beautiful Gift from Mrs. W. B. Ogden. From the Omaha Herald.

The beautiful chims of belis that has even-garranoused sacrety sweet strains from the tower of Trinity Cathedrat to all the people of Omaia will be a even-helodious memorial to the noble woman whose fit they are. of Trinity Cambelrai to an ine proper of woman whose gift they are.

William B. Ogden, a leading citizen of Chicago, whose widow is the dotor of the brits, was for years a parishioner in that city of Bishop Ularkson, and the close friendship then begun was not permitted to lapse when Bisnop Carkson game to impais and deathing this labors with the congregation of Trinity.

The bella, which were east at the Meshaus foundry in Baitmore, are of the finest bell metal, clear, rich, and be autiful in tone, and surpassed by none, if equalled by any chime in the country, containing one more bell these the celeirated chime of him bells in Trinity, New York, Each that these bells ring forth they will speak with elequent tongues to the nonearcy of Mrs. William B. Ogden, her beloved husband, and Bishop Clarkson, the revered friend of both.

A Chicago woman, while seated on a wharf teling fell select. Waking saddenir, she caught sight fa reflection of one of for feet on the water, and, finking it was her busi and's dory, jumped in, and was rowned.

A Serrowful Tale.

Times Are Blard with Our Neighbor From the Toronto Globe. From Montreal to the sea there is not a city, town, or village in which real estate would bring as good price to-day as it would have brought in 1874-8.

### There is scarcely one in which busiding operations have not come almost to a standstill. In none of the provinces would a farm sell as well to-day as it would have sold The Best by Long Odds. From the Galveston Daily Scien. THE SUN published the best report of the

irant obsequies by long odds. A careless diet or change of water often produces in minimer weather an obstinate distribute or seems acrous bowel affection, which, if fested rationally with Dr. Jame's Carminative Bulsam, you would find a safe rem-city for such attecks, and equally effectual for crampa clears morbus tysellery, and summer complaintsTO-DAYS ONIO CONVENTION.

Hondly's Chances Belleved to be Bost-COLUMBUS, Ohlo, Aug. 18.—The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city to-morrow and Thursday. Wednesday will be devoted to preliminary work. It is thought that possibly the Committee on Resolutions will have an all-night sassion as some of our statesmen here wish to cordially endorse civil service re-form and President Cleveland, while others

don't intend to do anything of the sort.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman said to The Sun reporter to-night: "I am not a candidate for Governor and would not take the nomination it tendered on a silver platter. All I ask is to be let alone. The man who sent the despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer yesterday knowingly misrepresented when he said that I would accept the nomination for Governor. I am profoundly grateful to the good old Democratic party, the party of Jefferson and Jackson, for the many favors it has showered on me, but now I would like to be let alone. I am not a andidate for any office now and never will be." Notwithstanding all this, Thurman's name rill undoubtedly be sprung in the Convention by enthusiastic admirers. Several anti-Hoady men are expected here to-night or to-morrow to set the ball rolling against a renomina-

ly men are expected here to-night or to-morrow to set the ball rolling against a renomination of the Governor. There is a belief that the opposition will not amount to much, unless the Hamilton county malcontents are refendered from other parts of the State. Should the opposition assume formulable proportions prior to the Convention, it is believed the Governor will peremptorly forbid the use of his name, which he can consistently do in view of his repeated declarations that he is not a candidate for renomination.

Should both Headly and Thurman be drouped, it is said there is strong probability of the nomination of Judge Geddes, with Converse as second Choice.

Lieut-Gov. Warwick, a candidate for renomination to that office, arrived to-day. Gov. Hoadly will return to the city to-morrow, and may then be induced to say whether he will allow his name to be presented to the Convention at all. Hoadly's friends assert that he will be nominated by acclamation or on the first ballot, and it certainly looks that way. If he is compelled to make a fight for the nomination, he said to the writer a few days ago, that he would not be a candidate at all.

There will be 761 delegates in the Convention; necessary to a choice, 381. M. D. Harter of Mansfield, a young Democrat of ability and worth, is snoken of for President of the Convention. It is now predicted that the old ticket of two years ago will be renominated. It was:

Hoadly for Governor; Warwick, Lieutenant Governor; Lawrence, Attorner-General; wells, member of Supreme Judge, full term, and Oker for short term.

Henry J. Roinmund, Insurance Commissioner, is working hurd to secure the nomina-

Supreme Judge, full term, and Oker for short term.

Henry J. Roinmund, Insurance Commissioner, is working hurd to secure the nomination of Charles Martin for Supreme Judge, full term. Henry is one of the best politicians in Ohio, and his work counts. It is reported to night that Frank Hurd is coming down here to-morrow to work against Hoadly. Only ten of Cincinnati's sixty-seven delegates are against Hoadly, while Clevoland, Columbus, and country delegations are solid for him.

### KEEPING BAD MEN OUT.

### Efforts of the Administration to Choose Only

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- A leading department officer said to-day: "The number of cases where it appears that unfit men are appointed on recommendations is small. We examine papers as well as we can, and often revoke a bad appointment even after it has been made, though the fact doesn't get into the newspapers. We have been so annoyed and embarrassed by inclineers endorsoments that the Administration is going to adopt a

that the Administration is going to adopt a new solicy.

If the error is discovered in time, and the claimant does not got his place, we shall simply notify the endorsers of the facts in the case, and urge upon them the importance of greater care in the future; but if a badiappointment is made, and leads to criticism and a public scandal, we shall take pains to publish all the names of endorsers, as our vouchers, so to speak. Of course, we understand how difficult its for a man to refuse to sign a potition for a fellow townsman and friend for office. But these written endorsements are all we have to go on in many cases, and citizens must feel their responsibility in the matter."

### CACERES WINS A BATTLE.

The Robel Chief Surprises and Defeats the Government Treeps. LIMA, Aug. 18, via Galveston,-On the 15th

inst. the Government troops occupying Canta, consisting of 350 infantry and 100 cavalry, were surprised by the rebel forces, numbering from 1,800 to 2,000 men, and said to be under the 1,800 to 2,000 men, and said to be under the command of Gen. Caceres or Col. Morales Bermudez. The battle lasted five hours.

When the Government troops ind exhausted their ammunition and their mitrallieuse had been disabled, a bayonet charge was attempted, but without success, and they retreated in confusion. Lieut.-Col. Bustamente, seeing that all was lost, shot himself. The losses on both sides were considerable. Two hundred fugitives of the Government forces have arrived at Lima and the onvirons.

### A FIGHT WITH GERONIMO.

## The Apache Chief Wounded, and Most of his

FORT BOWIE, Aug. 18 .- Capt. Davis of the Pourth Cavalry reports that Lieut, Day struck leronimo's camp northeast of Nakovi on Aug. , and killed three bucks, a squaw, and Geroni-7, and killed three bucks, a squaw, and Geronimo's son, aged 13 years. He captured fifteen women and children, among them being three of Geronimo's wives and live of his children. Geronimo was wounded.

Besides the chief himself, only two bucks and one squaw escaped. Everything in the camp was captured. On July 29 Liout. Day ambushed a party of four Chiricahuas and killed two of them, and captured all their horses and supplies.

### Chiengo's New Theatre.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Chicago Opera House ras thrown open to the public last night. The attrac-ion was "Hamlet," with Thomas W. Keene in the leading rôle, supported by his own company. There was the usual opening night crush. The auditorium has a seat ing capacity of 2,250, and the general effect of its decorations and furniture is very pleasing. The furniture is the vary pleasing. The furniture is represented in the way of decorations have executed some comment. One of these is a base several decoration have executed some comment. One of the feet long containing several furner nine feet here feet long containing several furner nine feet here. Another novel frature is the dome in the ountry of the colling, formed of hollow hemisuhers of statued glass, through which 23% incandered practically fire proof. The leases to house is considered practically fire proof. The lease is John W. Norton, the ft. Lonw theatrical manager. The local manager and director is David Henderson, a new-pager man of this city. ng capacity of 2,250, and the general effect of its decors

### New Zonland Views of the Mail Contract. The following is an extract from a communi-

The following is an extract from a communication received yesterday at the Maritime Exchange from its Auckland. New Zealand, correspondent:

The question of the continuance of the present that it is a service is to owns up for debate in the formal and the service is to owns up for debate in the formal and the service is to owns up for debate in the formal and the service is to owns up for debate in the intention of the fervences on Prince and of Education of the fervences of the service of the formal and the service of the formal and the continuation of the protect of the legislators from the south are heavily interested in the company running the direct steamers hat went London and the colony, and they wast the money diverted into that channel, instead of going toward the continuance of the protect Frisco line. The prevailing opinion here seems to be that the United States Government should when in and kelp to Keep the line going. Should the line be allowed to collapse your may as wall say good-by to the trade which you have been building us in these colonies, for without direct and quick framail between the two countries the trade to be done will be but nominal.

### A Little Bitch About Railroad Fares.

The general passenger agents of the trunk anjourned until to-day because they were not astinated that a general advance of fares beyond Suffain sould be confluered without fuller information from connecting lines. One passenger agent declared that the trunk line passenger agents were all-powerful in the uniter and that the futch was due to some little intenderstanding between two trunk line representatives, which would be straightened out to day.

## Minister Hanna Departs. Bayliss W. Hanna, United States Minister to the Argentine republic, sailed for Sucnos Ayres yester-day on the steamer Merriane, from Brooklys. He was scoompanied by his wife and three childres.

Our Pact's Experience. From the Chronicle-Telegraph.
Be natied and his words of Bro.
White crowds asked, Whou the post for most supported Kellin figure.
His best friends did not know it

No faitering marked the post's task, No shrinking from the trial; Until at length be dropped the mask, And made so more detima.

Then carping critics charged each verse Till it was torn and taltered; Each metaphor—they use or saw worse— Was also bruised and battered.

They whispered in the Mayor's ear The verses would distrace them. And segged that he would interfere And tell require to displace them. Defiant swelled the poet's soul, For he was only mortal; But that same night the hated scroll Fell shattered from the portal.

### TO TROT IN TWO MINUTES.

### An Export on Trotting Horses Thinks The

From the New Raven News

Prof. William H. Brower of Yale College has made the evolution of the American treating horse the subject of much careful research and study. Prof. Brower owns the most complete collection of ancient and modern boots relating to horsefiesh in all its forms to be found in New England. Yesterday the Professor gave an interesting review of the progress of trotting in America.

"It is not known exactly," he said, "when horses began to trottagainst time, Englishmen the horse began to trottagainst time, Englishmen the all always run their horses, and had trained them for that. So the English horse is seldom if ever put to the trot on trials of speed. It was in the year 1806 that the New York "speedies" made mention of a horse which had trotted a mile in two minutes and 50 seconds, which at that time was without proceedent. Laws against horse races, that is to say running horse, were in colonial times extremely stringent. In the early part of this century the gut around the sarry part of the century the gut around the laws against horse races, that is osay running horse, were so medified as to allow "trials of speed by where to the horse laws were so medified as to allow "trials of speed," as they were tormed, to be given at certain periods of the year with impunity. It was not until 1818 that the first trot for money was given, when Co, lloyd of Maryiand bet Major Jones of Long Island \$1,000 that 'no horse could be produced that could trot a mile in less than three minutes. Boston Blue was produced and covered the mile in just three minutes. This was held to be a wonderful feat in those times, and Boston Blue was raken to England and covered the mile in just three minutes, the second part of the produced that could trot a mile in less than three minutes, was broken in 1225 by Ton Gailant in 2150, in the same sport and was adopted by the mass of the people who owned horses, and that very thing guaranteed its progress. The record in 1818 of Boston Blue, of the record was adopted by the first has a second that the court

### BUNBEAMS.

-August is as gay and crowded at the hicf watering places as July was dull and sparse. -A little blasting and hewing in a rocky precipice at Coulter, Col., have produced an immense

semblance of a very bland buman face. -A man of Baltimore drives four horses tandem, the wheeler being tremendously big, the next of oderate size, then a small one, and the leader a pon; -A suggestion for the endowment of the

Harvard Annex as a memorial institution under the name of Longfellow College is received with favor. -It is reported by the Philadelphia Press voice, and justice also requires the statement that he is a big man, weighing 250 pounds or thereabouts, and good

-John Morris is commonly called Ted by the people of Two Rivers, Mo. and he does not like his nickname, which he thinks conveys an impression that he is a hard drinker. He requested his acquaint

uces to desist, and those who do not he suce for slauder.

John Snider had the hallucination that three layers had formed on the bottoms of his feet, and could only be removed by waiting. He at once took up his line of march at Hariford, Ind., and for months tramped around his dwelling in a circle. Day after day

-From a Michigan Supreme Court decision in the case of sharpers who had swindled a country man by a familiar card trick: "We do not think it save thieves from punishment. If rogues couspire to get away a man's money by such tricks as those which Dr. Landsdoll the trave

till soon begin collecting material for a work on lines! and her people. After journeying through the Saltia provinces and Finland he will cross Russia diagonally, of the Black Sea, and will finally reach Constantinople by way of Asia Minor. -Beer is more dangerous than whisky.

That is the verdict of the Scientific American, which sets forth that the use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs; profound and decentive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activities, local mations of both the liver and kidneys, are con stantly present. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a shock to the body or mind, will commonly provoke acute disease ending fainly in a beer frinker. -They ftell at Newport of a girl who, by dverse circumstances, was kept in town unfashionabl late. She had no notion of letting her acquaintance

know. She would tell them that she had i weeks in the Catekilla. Ah! but her white face would betray her. She meditated. If a parior complexion could be painted on, why couldn't the ruddy brown of outdoor exposure be counterfelted? She went to a siers where cosmetics and colors for theatrical use are sold-and bought the material for the desired ian. When she got to Mowport and described her exhibarating trip to the mountains, her face bore the requisite sunburn. isding the blush of the liar. -Ohio has a remarkable decrease in the

number of marriages in proportion to the population. During the year preceding the war there were over 22,071 out of a population of about 2,840,000. The war educed this number to an average of about 10,500, and the return of peace ran up the number to 20,470. This large increase denoted that there were a good many faithful girls who waited for the men to whom they had plighted their troth. After that the average number of marriages was about 26,000 a year for a number of years; but following the panic of 1873 there was a drop to 23,489. The revival of business in 1882 was marked by another increase to 30,500, but the succeeding depresson of 1884 again reduced the number to 28 720

-Dr. James Barr quotes the assertion of ome authorities that "death from hanging appears to take place very rapidly, and without causing any suffering." But he is of a different opinion. Those who speak of the painices nature of death by strangulation arrives at this conclusion, he thinks, from the fact that many cases of suicide are not completely suspended, and that If they brighed they could easily relieve the constriction by assuming the erect posture, and in gither instances of recovery from attempted suicide by hanging there is did recollection of suffering. It should be remembered, he argues, that there is a great difference between the mental stitude of the suicide and one who is about to suffer the extreme pennity of the law. The loss of recolction of suffering does not prove that there was none It might almost as well be said that, because often after recovery from meningitis there was no remembrance of any auffering, therefore there was none. He concludes that, although the pain in hanging oan under no circuiu-siances be very sente, yet when we see a culprit heav ing his chest and almost raising the whole body in his struggles for breath, we must conclude that there is a considerable amount of torture.

WHY BHE WAS BALTED. The Sunday school was hushed and still And the jarreon led in prayer. Then said a speech wittil now be minde By a stranger who was there.

The teason told, that day, the fate
Of the cities raged by are,
and of the great reward of those
Who did the Lord's desire.

And then the stranger spoke of these. Who disobeyed tied a law, and they the end of such as sinned. In the dea h of Lot's wife saw. To impress the fact he asked a class, Small sight year archins they, Why thed had increase looks wife to salt On that ill-fated day.

-Inter Ocean.